

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVII. No. 5675.

號一廿九一年一十八百八十一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY (SEPTEMBER 21, 1881).

日八月七閏年己辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STEPHEN & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORGE, Ludgate Circus, E.C. RATES HENDY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEAGAN & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PRINCE, 30, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORGE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS A. D. DE MELLO & Co., Seaview, CAMPEL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LACE, CRAWFORD & Co., KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. MCIVER, Esq. Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALKEMPLE, Esq. Hon. E. R. BELMONT, Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq. Dr. G. FORBES, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. H. HOFFORD, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Ewen CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, August 16, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS. (Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue BEBORE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOUDAY, HONGKONG, LYON, CALCUTTA, HAMBOURG, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE, and SIDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEBLIN,

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months notice 3 per Annum.

" 6 " 4 " 42 " "

" 12 " 5 " 56 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1881.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THE DAY ESTABLISHED TWELVE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMPANIES, under the style of HERBERT DENT & Co.

HERBERT F. DENT,

London, September 1, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods by Messrs A. YOUNG & Co. of Finsbury, New Brunswick.

JOHN YOUNG & Co.

Hongkong, September 1, 1881.

Auctions.

SALE OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
AT HOLLYWOOD ROAD BY
PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-

tions to offer for SALE by Public

AUCTION,

AT NOON,

ON MONDAY,

the 3rd day of October, 1881, at his OFFICE,

at Victoria, Hongkong.

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND

situate and lying at Victoria, in the

Island and Colony of Hongkong, and

fronting on Hollywood Road, measuring

on the North-East Side 105 Feet, on the

North-West Side 37 Feet, on the South

East Side 38 Feet, registered in the Land Office,

as INLAND LOT No. 205D, together with

the MESSUAGES, or TENEMENTS

thereon erected, and known as Nos. 97

and 99, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and Nos.

123 and 4, No. KWAI FONG TALE, and

all APPURTENANCES thereto, for the re-

sidue of a Term of Nine hundred and

Ninety-nine years, created by an Inde-

cure of Crown Lease dated the 3rd Augst,

1850, at the Yearly Crown

Rental of £5.57.

TERMS OF SALE—20 per Cent. of the

Purchase Money to be paid at the fall of

the hammer, and the Balance on compe-

tion of Assignment. Expenses of Assign-
ment to be paid by the Purchaser. The Property to be at the Purchaser's risk from the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

MESSES SHARP, TOLLER, &

JOHNSON,

Hongkong, Vendor's Solicitors;

or, to the Undersigned,

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 17, 1881.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A BOUT 2,000 lbs. MILLER & RICHARD'S
EXTRA-HARD METAL BOURGEOIS
TYPE, No. 10, (somewhat worn but in
fair good condition).

Apply to

OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, July 22, 1881.

FOR SALE.

6,000 ENFIELD RIFLES.
900 ASSORTED RIFLES.

Apply to

D. MUSSO & Co.

Hongkong, September 5, 1881.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, £10 per 1 doz. Cases,

Pints, £17 per 2 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1881.

FOR SALE.

J. & B. LAURENT FRERES' BEST
COGNAC,...No. 1 Gold Capule.

Do. Do. No. 1 Silver Capule.

AET Seward & Co.'s CLARETS.

CHATEAU BRANE MOUTON in Quarts.

Also, FLOWER & Sons' Bottled ALE.

SPARKLING MOSSELLE.

NIERSTEINER.

RUDEBRAUMILCH.

STEINWEIN.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, August 30, 1881.

TO LET.

HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, over the "Ice House."

Apply to

WM. N. BAIN,

Hongkong, September 5, 1881.

TO LET.

N. 2, Old BAILEY STREET.

And, No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Also, No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, July 18, 1881.

TO LET.

ROOMS in Club CHAMBERS; Possession

from 1st October next.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 9, 1881.

Intimations.

WANTED.

WANTED to RENT, a Detached
HOUSE of Eight ROOMS, with
STABLE, GARDEN, &c., on any of the Upper
Roads. Address "House Seeker," General
Post Office.

Hongkong, September 15, 1881.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Annual MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Society will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 30th Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Accounts for the year 1880, and for the half-year ending 30th June, 1881.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 2nd to 30th Inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

N.

For Sale.

MacEwen, Fricke & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
Ex French "Mail Steamer
"Amazon."

Finest FRENCH BUTTER in Kilo Bottles.
NOLLY PRATT'S VERMOUTH.

Ex "Aigremont."

Regulation LIFE BELTS.

Do. LIFE BOATS.

FILTERS, assort'd sizes.

BATH BRICKS, SHOE BLACKING.

HUBBICK'S PAINTS and OILS.

Ex S. S. "Ulysses."

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 and 10 catty Boxes.
BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

Ex "Highlander."

At WHOLESALE PRICES.
200 kgs Fine American FURNISHING
NAILS, Nos. 3 to 12.

25 " American SPIKES, 4 inches to
7 inches.

50 barrels Prime American MESS PORK.

60 " Philadelphia Extra BEEF.

200 " Finest Strained ROSIN.

300 " CITY PITCH.

150 cases SPIRITS of TURPENTINE.

100 barrels Dried APPLES.

500 cases FLORIDA WATER.

50 barrels American TAR.

15 " LAMP BLACK.

50 cases AMERICAN CLOCKS.

COTTON DUCK, Canned BEEF, MUTTON, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, CORN, TOMATOES, Corned BEEF, Condensed MILK, Tomato CATSUP, HAMSPeaks, OAKUM, ASH OARS; MAPLE, ASH, and White Pine PLANKS.

Ex "Abbie Carter."

Florence COOKING STOVES,
STEAMERS and BRAILERS.

CORN BROOMS.

India Rubber KNEE BOOTS.

AGATEWARE in every variety of Kit-
chen Utensils.

Charles Oak COOKING STOVES.

Spartan COOKING STOVES.

BOURBON WHISKY.

Ex Steamers via Suez Canal.

Douglas' OFFICE CHAIRS.

Messrs. GARDNER & Co.'s PERFORATED
VENEER.

HIGH REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIRS.

HIGH FOLDING CHAIRS.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.

LADIES' ROCKING CHAIRS.

The above we can highly recommend for
office and domestic use, being admirably
adapted to this climate.

Ex "Gleniffer."

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S AND OTHER
HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TAYSONNEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.

SAVOIY PATES.

PORK PATES.

OX PALATES.

HUNG (Hambo) BEEF.

HUNLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

FRUIT for Ices.

SHERBET.

COCCOTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

EPIC'S COCOA.

ROBINSON'S GROATS.

GELATINE.

Russia OX-TONGUES.

French PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SARDINES.

Ham TONGUE and
Chicken SAUSAGE.

Breakfast BACON.

ASPARAGUS.

MACCARONI.

VERMICELLI.

SAUSAGES.

MEATS.

SOUPS, &c., &c.

COPYING PRESSES.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

Eastern and California CHEESE.

Bonbon CODFISH.

Primi HAMS and BACON.

Russian CAVIARE.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-PORK in lugs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lbs cans.

Bean Meal SALMON in 5 lbs cans.

Cutting & Dicing FRUITS in 2½ lbs cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage

MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

Lunch TONGUE.

Assorted American SYRUPS for Sun-
mer Drinks.

McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Codfish BALLS.

Green TURTLE in 2½ lbs cans.

CALIFORNIA
RACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-
CUTS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed

BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
HOMINY.
CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
CIGARES.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, AND
AERATED WATERS.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.
REGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly
executed.

Hongkong, August 11, 1881.

Insurances.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, OF STETTIN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to Grant Insurances against FIRE
at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881. 10m/82

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for Hongkong, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £20,000 on my Buildings, or on Merchandise in the same, at Current Rates. RISKS on First Class Godowns Reduced to 1% net premium per annum from this date.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein; on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1881.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

—

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies issued for short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The *Overland China Mail*.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily *China Mail*, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collated
from the journals published at the various
ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 52 cents) \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$12.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY
BAIN, *China Mail* Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, London, not later than noon of the day the
English Mail Steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW.

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH

at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the
China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

Mr. Andrew Wind,

NEWS AGENT, &c.

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

is authorized to receive Subscriptions,
Advertisements, &c., for the *China Mail*,

Overland China Mail, and *China Review*.

A NY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or
PAPERS will be thankfully received at
the Saib's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The new G. C. B. is their referred to in Burke:

Rt.-Hon. Henry-Bouverie-William Brand of Glynde, Sussex; Privy Council (1866) member for Cambridgehire, speaker of the House of Commons; born 24th December, 1814; married 16th April, 1838, daughter of General Robert Elliot.

DEATH OF GENERAL GARFIELD.

The news of General Garfield's death comes upon us with a great shock, for although it was well known that the bullet wound he received at the hand of the madman who shot him was serious, there has been, since on the 30th ult., his condition was reported as improving, a general feeling of satisfaction that the crisis was past and that he was in a fair way to recovery. This belief was, to most people, strengthened by the telegram dated the 11th inst., which stated that he had been removed to Long Branch, which is some twenty miles from Washington. Most people took this as meaning, we think, that the President was considerably improved and had been taken away from the city with a view to strengthening himself in purer air, while others feared the course of changing the sufferer from one place to another in this way was simply a last resort to lengthen out his life merely for a time. The details of the progress of his illness towards the sad end we shall not be in possession of for some time yet. All that we have before us is the brief announcement that "the President of the United States is dead." The feeling that will be now manifested in all civilized countries of the Earth will be but a repetition of that so earnestly poured forth from the heart of every nation when the news of the appalling crime committed by Guiteau was flashed along the telegraph cables. The expression of grief and heartfelt sympathy with the nation and with those to whom his death means most, his aged mother, his heroic wife, and his young children, will be intensified, if that be possible. That the thousands of messages of condolence and deep interest in his welfare that have poured in at White House since the date of the horrible outrage have not been more words, as well known to those here, who have just completed the perusal of some of them to hand by recent mails. The feelings of horror and indignation and the wild yearnings for revenge that naturally stir men's hearts on the occasion of a crime like this, not against one man, but against a Nation, will for a time be lulled to quietness if not to sleep in the presence of Death; but the most determined stand will be made by the people for speedy retribution being paid by the miscreant who has robbed the State of her loved ruler. The desperate crime he has committed towers above all other execrable political crimes of the century, and nothing short of the gallows will satisfy public expectation.

It would be a work of supererogation for us to tell over again the story of the murderous shooting which has now resulted fatally, to refer to the history of the perpetrator, of the thousand and one matters of detail with which every one may be taken to be conversant, seeing that they have so largely occupied the public mind during the last two months and a half. The occasion is one on which the ordinary thirst for potty details disappears, borne down by the grief that must fill every one's heart when the sad news is told.

One's mind naturally turns at the present moment to the 14th of April 1865, when "President Lincoln was murdered by an obscure adventurer named Booth, in a theatre at Washington. The assassin, an actor by profession and a Confederate in sympathies, combined the kindest characteristics of an unprincipled zealot and a historic charlatan. Booth was not the low mean coward that Guiteau is; he had the courage to fire at the man whose death he desired in the full gaze of an astounded audience, and but for an accident he might probably have effected his escape. He was shortly afterwards overtaken and killed by awkward or timid officers of justice, and three or four of his accomplices were subsequently executed by sentence of a Court Martial." These are the facts of the last assassination, as set forth by a contemporary.

Booth apparently thought that by slaying Lincoln and the chief members of his Cabinet, notably Seward, power would pass to the Democrats in the person of Andrew Johnson, who, though he was a Unionist of the most pronounced type, was expected to be more lenient to the section where he was born. The circumstances in the case of the attempted assassination of President Garfield are much narrowed, but present the same general features. It is a division in a party, and not of a country, we have here to consider. The President was supposed to be the head of one wing, and Conkling, with Arthur, the Vice-President, of another. To the diseased brain of Guiteau the notion of creating a political revolution with a pistol shot was presented in much the same way as to Wilkes Booth. It has not been proved that there was any connection between Booth and the Confederacy. To this there is no evidence of any complicity on the part of the Stalwart leaders with Guiteau. The number of any people is to a certain extent, the test for insincerity and disinterestedness. But there is a very good deal of suspicion in the memory of the two assassins who filled such a despicable place in our history.

On the one point, the analogy between the case of Lincoln's assassination and that of General Garfield, the United States Consul here, Colonel Mosby, on whom the news seems to have made a very deep impression remarked to day that to him the present fact to the Nation was much more sad and terrible than that from which we suffered in 1865. Lincoln had accomplished his great work, he had completed

what was, in his eyes, his mission on this earth; he had emancipated the negroes, and even had he lived longer there was nothing he could have done that would have added to his glory amongst those who thought with him, or to his fame amongst the other nations of the earth. Dying as he did just upon the completion of his "mission," he died as a martyr and was canonized in the hearts of the people. Americans of all classes and all shades of opinion venerate his memory, whether his opinions were theirs or not, bow to his name as reverently if they fought against him as if they had fought for him. Garfield stands in a very different position. He was a comparatively young man, only in his 50th year. He was not an untried man; he had shown ability in various positions of life before being chosen as President; but he had only been four months President and had had time to do nothing virtually, nothing to carry his name down to posterity as one of the great Presidents of the United States. The work he had cut out for himself, to reform the whole structure of Public Life in the States was one which would if accomplished have made his name live for ever in the hearts of his country. In the death of General Garfield, Colonel Mosby loses not only a respected Chief Ruler, but an intimate and well-loved personal friend, apart altogether from public views or political questions or past history. President Garfield's house was the last house the Colonel called at Washington, to say good-bye, before leaving for Hongkong. In his room this morning were displayed two photographs sent by the President to the Consul, some time before the shooting occurred, and received here since the event was known.

General Chester A. Arthur, who now succeeds to the higher post of the Presidency of the United States, was Collector of Customs for the port of New York, during the administration of General Grant. On the accession of President Hayes, General Merritt was nominated for collector in place of Arthur; but as all such appointments by the President must be confirmed "by the advice and consent of the Senate," General Merritt's confirmation was defeated through the opposition of Roscoe Conkling, a Senator from New York, who was a friend of Arthur's. Under the tenure of office, Conkling retained his place; this rebuff did not prevent President Hayes from attempting again, and about six months after his first failure, to oust General Arthur, and this time with success. In June 1880, General Arthur was with Roscoe Conkling, one of the delegation from New York to the Chicago Republican Convention that nominated General Garfield for President. The three prominent candidates for the nomination were James G. Blaine, of Maine, who subsequently became Secretary of State; John Sherman, of Ohio, at that time Secretary of the Treasury; and General Grant. Conkling and Arthur were zealous supporters of General Grant. After several ineffectual ballots the friends of Sherman and Blaine combined against Genl. Grant and united their votes on Garfield, who was a member of the Ohio delegation to the Convention that supported Sherman. This combination nominated Garfield as the Republican candidate. In order to secure for the ticket the cordial support of the Grant men, the friends of Garfield allowed them to select the candidate for Vice-President. Through the influence of Mr. Conkling, General Arthur was selected. In the recent controversy between the Garfield Administration and Mr. Conkling, General Arthur stood by Mr. Conkling, to whom he owes all the public honour he has ever received. If Mr. Conkling could have succeeded in retaining General Arthur as Collector of Customs or in securing the nomination of General Grant for a third time to the Presidency, then General Arthur would never have been Vice-President. In other words, General Arthur is indebted to President Hayes having dismissed him from office for now being the President of the United States.

The following appeared in our "Shipping Extra" published at noon to-day—

Information was received here last night, after we had gone to press, that "the President of the United States is dead." The telegram, which came through Reuter's agency, is dated London, September 19th, and simply contains the bald statement we have quoted. Immediately on its receipt at Government House, Dr. Edel communicated with the American Consul, Colonel Mosby, who resolved to act on the information thus officially to hand. The Consul considered that it was unnecessary to telegraph for confirmation of the sad news, and accordingly made arrangements for all the American vessels in harbour being informed so that the flags might be flown half-mast high. This was done, and the Consul is dropped deep in his chair to mark the national loss, and all business at the Consulate is suspended. H. E. the Administrator of the Government, who had consulted with the Commodore, did not consider that Reuter's telegram, unconfirmed, could be sufficiently recognized as indisputably reliable, and His Excellency accordingly telephoned to the United States Minister of Justice for any intelligence of which he might be in receipt. In the meantime, orders were given that all should be in readiness to fire minute guns, at noon in the event of official confirmation being received of General Garfield's death. In the event of such confirmation coming to hand during the forenoon, H. E. the Administrator will call at the United States Consulate to express his deep regret at the great calamity that has fallen upon the American nation and his sympathy with the people in their affliction. The telegram to Japan was despatched as soon as the Telegraph Offices were opened this morning, and it was expected that an answer might have been received by 9 o'clock, but up to the

time of writing, 11.30, no official corroboration has been received by either the Administrator or the Consul. It is merely hoping against hope to cling, we believe, to the idea that the sorrowful announcement is not correct; "bad news travels fast." The delay in wiring the official notification no doubt arises from the thoroughly chaotic condition into which more than one Department would be thrown by the event, and the great pressure that would be thrown on the telegraphic means of communication to and from all parts of the world.

A telegram was received from Mr. Bingham, the U. S. Minister at Tokio, in the afternoon, in the following form:—

"To the Administrator.

"Tokio, Sept. 21, 3.20 p.m.
"I have received a telegram that the Pre-

sident of the seven men who had deserted.

First prisoner was fined \$10, or three weeks' in gaol with hard labour; second prisoner, who was willing to go back to his ship, was sent there; and the third was similarly sentenced to the last."

ILLEGAL CUTTING OF EARTH.

Lai Ating admitted having cut earth from Crown Land near the Pek-foo-hum Conduit, and as fined \$1 or three days' imprisonment.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Wong Aung was charged by D. Macdonald, P. C. No. 16, with being in unlawful possession of a piece of land, cutting, removing, and carrying away trees and stones, and having a boat in his possession. The boat was found to be of Yan-mui-ti, when he said defendant in a small boat, in which he found some timber. Defendant did not give a satisfactory account of the cutting; and he was fined \$5 or three weeks' in gaol with hard labour.

SHELF GAMBLING.

Two Chinamen were charged with this offence by P. C. 217, who stated that while in Market Street yesterday about 5 p.m. he saw a crowd. Defendants, who were standing outside the crowd, cried "run." Witness arrested first defendant and another. P. C. arrested the second.

Seven days' imprisonment, with hard labour, as rogues and vagabonds.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

To the Editor of THE CHINA MAIL.

Hongkong, 21st Sept. 1881.

SIR,—In your editorial of the 14th instant you call attention to the cases of certain prisoners recently discharged from Gaol by order of His Excellency the Governor, and you comment with some severity on H. E.'s action in the matter.

I think it right to inform you that, if any one is blame in connection with the release of the prisoners in question, I am myself as much or perhaps more to blame than any one else. As Acting Police Judge I presided at the trial of the men Doherty and Donnelly, and I sentenced them to seven (not ten) years penal servitude each. You have correctly represented my view of the case, and the reasons which influenced me to inflict so very severe a sentence. The Chief Justice, Sir John Smale, however, advised me that the sentences were far more severe than the practice of the Courts either here or in England would warrant for a first offence.

Acting on that view I wrote officially to His Excellency the Governor, recommending a remission of a portion of each sentence conditional upon the good conduct of the men in prison and provided that no offences of a similar nature cropped up in the regiment. The conduct of the regiment has been at all times exemplary, as the case in question being an isolated act neither preceded nor followed by others of a similar character, and I presume that the prison character of Doherty and Donnelly has inclined me to think he was not seriously hurt. From enquiries made on board witness ascertained that he had been hurt in a fight which had taken place on board. The defendants were pointed out to him as the men who had been fighting, and witness arrested them.

Chen Ating, a cook on board, said that about 4 p.m. yesterday afternoon, the complainant Tang Afun and the first defendant quarrelled about some water; came to blows, and then threw coals at each other's heads. Witness separated them; nothing more occurred until about six p.m., when witness heard some one crying out in the tween deck. He went to the hatchway and tried to get down, but the sixth and seventh defendants prevented him. Witness heard the man who was crying again. He was vomiting, and was unable to speak. Witness removed him to the Civil Hospital. Witness saw him there this morning, and was inclined to think he was not seriously hurt. From enquiries made on board witness ascertained that he had been hurt in a fight which had taken place on board. The defendants were pointed out to him as the men who had been fighting, and witness arrested them.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5975. SEPTEMBER 21, 1881.

Intimations.

Visitors' Column.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 1st, 1881.)

We have instituted as an experiment a **Visitors' Column**, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a **SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY**, applications for enrolment in which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Gardner Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victor Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EN, FRICKEL & CO.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TARIFF OF FEES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats

Half hour, 10 cents; 1 hour, 20 cents; Three hours, 50 cents; Six hours, 70 cents; Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.
Four Coolies, \$1.00
Three Coolies, .85
Two Coolies, .70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum).

Four Coolies, \$1.50
Three Coolies, 1.20
Two Coolies, 1.00

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum).

Four Coolies, \$1.00
Three Coolies, .85
Two Coolies, .70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), .75 each Coolie.
(12 hours) Gap, .60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, .10 cents.
Half day, .35 cents.
Day, .50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, \$3.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, 2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs per Day, 2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs per Load, 1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs per Day, 1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, per Load, 1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, Half Day, .50

COOLIES.
or Pullaway Boats, per Day, \$1.00
One Hour, .30
Half an Hour, .10
After 6 p.m., .10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

FREIGHT COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.
One Day, .10 cents.
Half Day, .05 cents.
Three Hours, .12 cents.
One Hour, .05 cents.
Half Hour, .02 cents.

Nothing in the above Scales to affect private agreements.

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(In English and Chinese)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of ladies and gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

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place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Salang, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider that the circulation is justified in guaranteeing a daily average of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore naturally great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—continued by native efforts, but progressive and anti-subtractive in tone—almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

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China Mail Office.

4. THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The **CHINA REVIEW**, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

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Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes," (head reference being given when furnished to previous Notes or Queries), as are also short queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

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Trübner's *Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the **China Review**:—"This is the field of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set up to do in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors.

On Dr. Legge's *Shu King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etel, to which the place of

the Chinese post-steward of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra,

is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Besides notices of many books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, it carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the **China Review** may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

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